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of the American Tinplate Company, states (pp. 177-178): "the protective tariff became the mother of a trust, and that trust exploited the possibilities of protected monopoly"; and again (p. 181): "at no time after 1901 was there such an exploitation of the tariff as in the year immediately after the Tinplate Company was formed."

The author disposes effectively of the manufacturers' claims that they still need the retention of duties on tin plates; he shows the untenability of the "pauper labor" argument as well as of the arguments that the Welsh producer is enjoying a lower cost of tinplate bars, that the interest and maintenance charges in the American industry are larger than in Wales and that the producers in this country are under disadvantages in freight rates. Mr. Dunbar's discussion of the sales of American tin plates in Canada at a lower price than in the United States seems futile, and one is rather surprised to find it in the book. One misses a more extensive account of the legislative history of the industry; as to the "fascinating industrial history" it is stripped of all its fascination in the writer's survey. Many topics are treated too briefly to permit of anything but a colorless chronicle of events. The book shows a careful study of the literature of the subject and it gives one a comprehensive idea of the tinplate industry both in its immediate and its larger aspects.

SIMON LITMAN.

University of Illinois.

NEW BOOKS

ADCOCK, K. J. *Leather; from the raw material to the finished product.* (New York: Pitman. 1915. Pp. 161. 75c.)

BULLOCK, W. *Timber; from the forest to its use in commerce.* (New York: Pitman. 1915. Pp. 149. 75c.)

VAN DELDEN, I. W. *Studien über die indische Juteindustrie.* (Munich: Duncker & Humblot. 1915. Pp. vii, 182. 5 M.)

GARDNER, W. M. *The British coal-tar industry.* (London: Williams & Norgate. 1915. Pp. 448. 10s. 6d.)

HAFFARDS, G. M. & Co. *Fall River and its manufactories. 1803-1914.* Twenty-first edition, revised. (Fall River: Mass.: G. E. Bamford. 1915. 15c.)

KERTESZ, A. *Die Textilindustrie Deutschlands im Welthandel.* (Braunschweig: F. Vieweg & Sohn. 1915. 3.50 M.)

Annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Institute for

1914. (Philadelphia: American Iron and Steel Institute. 1915. Pp. 118. \$5.)

Catalogue of articles made in the Birmingham district. (Birmingham, Ala.: Chamber of Commerce. 1915. Pp. 64.)

Transportation and Communication

Regulation of Railroads and Public Utilities in Wisconsin. By FRED L. HOLMES. Appleton's Railway Series, edited by EMORY R. JOHNSON. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1915. Pp. xi, 375. \$2.00.)

As one of Appleton's Railway Series, this book seems out of place. Its subject-matter covers the general field of public utilities, and although there is much elementary material relating to accounting, rates, valuation, and corporation finance, the scope of the work, as the title indicates, is limited to a description and defense of the methods and activities of the Wisconsin Railroad and Utilities Commission. It can hardly be assumed, therefore, that Mr. Holmes' book is meant as a scientific textbook of the character of Ray Morris' *Railroad Administration* and Hooper's *Railroad Accounting*.

Mr. Holmes, having been a member of the Wisconsin legislature which framed the laws regulating public utilities, naturally claims too much for his state, "as one of the pioneers in the field of railroad and public utility regulation." He ignores almost completely the previous activities of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the Massachusetts and New York railway commissions. Certainly, in the matter of railroad regulation, Wisconsin has done little more than follow the methods and policies established by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and under existing federal control of interstate commerce it is difficult to see how it could do otherwise. Even the railroad valuations undertaken by Wisconsin since 1903 have been primarily for taxation purposes and not for regulation. It is Mr. Holmes' contention that Wisconsin utility legislation, on the whole, has been satisfactory, and that this has been due mainly to the "scientific drafting of the laws." By this is evidently meant the participation of the state university professors in the preparation and in the application of the laws. The book mentions the valuable assistance rendered by the university staffs, and there are numerous quotations from utterances and writings of its members.